DABOLE's *New-England* ALMANACK, For the Year 1775.

Calculated for the Meridian of NEW-LONDON, in Lat. 41 Deg. 25 Min. North, and 4 Hours 45 Min. West of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

The PATRIOTIC BISHOP.

DR. JONATHAN SHIPLEY,

THE RIGHT REVEREND LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

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NEW-LONDON: Printed and Sold by T. GREEN.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Encouragement and kind Reception ye were pleased to afford my former Labours of this Kind (for which I now return my sincere thanks) hath induced me to present you with another Production of my astronomical Studies; earnestly wishing it equal Success, and that it may prove equally acceptable and beneficial to the Public with my last.

I have endeavored this Performance should be as correct, easy and useful, as Opportunity and my own Abilities would allow.—With Regard to the Plan, it is similar to my other of 1773, except a few Additions, Alterations, and some Improvements, somewhat different from the common Method.

I have added a Column for the Pleiades, by which their rising, setting or southing may be readily known for every Day in the Year; also a Column for the Sun's setting. All which is left to the candid Inspection, and I heartily hope to the Pleasure and Emolument of the Public in geneal, by

Their very obliged,
and devoted Servant,

GROTON, *Sept. 9th*, 1774.

N. DABOLL.

Difference of HIGH WATER, *at several Places from* New London.

AT New-York and Tarpaulin-Cove, the same as N. London—at Rhode-Island and Amboy 40 Minutes sooner—at Providence 25 Minutes sooner—at Sandy-Hook 2 Hours and 40 Minutes sooner—at Albany 3 Hours and 10 Minutes sooner—at Guilford and New-Haven 2 Hours and 50 Minutes later—at Boston 2 Hours and 20 Minutes later—at Philadelphia 5 Hours and 20 Minutes later—at Norwich-Landing 45 Minutes later—at Southold Harbour 2 Hours and 10 Minutes later—at Say-Brook Bar 2 Hours and about 15 Minutes later.

VULGAR NOTES for the Year 1775.

Dominical Letter	A	Roman Indiction	8
Cycle of the Sun	20		
Golden Number	9		
Epact	28		

The Middle of *January* Venus is Evening Star, and will continue so till the last of *October*; after that she is Morning Star to the Year's End.

The celebrated SPEECH of the Rev. Dr. JONATHAN SHIPLEY Lord Biſhop of St. ASAPH; intended to have been ſpoken on the Bill for altering the Charter of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; but want of Time, or ſome other Circumſtance prevented his delivering it in the Houſe of Lords.

IT is of ſuch great importance to compoſe, or even to moderate, the diſſentions, which ſubſiſt at preſent between our unhappy country and her colonies, that I cannot help endeavouring, from the faint proſpect I have of contributing ſomething to ſo good an end, to overcome the inexpreſſible reluctance I feel at uttering my thoughts before the moſt reſpectable of all audiences.

The true object of all our deliberations on this occaſion, which I hope we ſhall never loſe ſight of, is a full and cordial reconciliation with North-America. Now, I own, my Lords, I have many doubts whether the terrors and puniſhments we hang out to them at preſent, are the ſureſt means of producing this reconciliation. Let us, at leaſt do this juſtice to the people of North America, to own that we can all remember a time when they were much better friends than at preſent to their mother-country. They are neither our natural nor our determined enemies. Before the ſtamp-act, we conſidered them in the light of as good ſubjects as the natives of any county in England.

It is worth while to enquire by what ſteps we firſt gained their affection, and preſerved it ſo long; and by what conduct we have lately loſt it. Such an enquiry may point out the means of reſtoring peace, and make the uſe of force unneceſſary againſt a people, whom I cannot yet forbear to conſider as our brethren.

It has always been a moſt arduous taſk to govern diſtant provinces, with even a tolerable appearance of juſtice. The viceroys and governors of other nations are uſually temporary tyrants, who think themſelves obliged to make the moſt of their time; who not only plunder the people, but carry away their ſpoils, and dry up all the ſources of commerce and induſtry. Taxation, in their hands, is an unlimited power of oppreſſion: But in whatever hand, the power of taxation is lodged, it implies & includes all other powers. Arbitrary taxation is plunder authorized by law: It is the ſupport and the eſſence of tyranny; and has done more miſchief to mankind, than thoſe other three ſcourges from heaven, famine, peſtilence, and the ſword. I need not carry your Lordſhips out of your own knowlege, or out of your own dominions, to make you conceive what miſery this right of taxation is capable of producing in a provincial government. We need only recollect that our countrymen in India have, in the

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space of five or six years, in virtue of this right, destroyed, and driven away, more inhabitants from Bengal, than are to be found at present in all our American colonies; more than all those formidable numbers which we have been nursing up for the space of 200 years, with so much care and success, to the astonishment of all Europe. This is no exaggeration, my Lords, but plain matter of fact, collected from the accounts sent over by Mr Hastings, whose name I mention with honor and veneration. And I must own such accounts have very much lessened the pleasure I used to feel in thinking myself an Englishman. We ought surely not to hold our colonies totally inexcusable, for wishing to exempt themselves from a grievance, which has caused such unexampled devastation; and, my Lords, it would be too disgraceful to ourselves, to try so cruel an experiment more than once. Let us reflect, that before these innovations were thought of, by following the line of good conduct which had been marked out by our ancestors, we governed North-America with mutual benefit to them and ourselves. It was a happy idea that made us first consider them rather as instruments of commerce, than as objects of government. It was wise and generous to give them the form and spirit of our constitution; an assembly in which a greater equality of representation has been preserved than at home; and councils and governors, such as were adapted to their situation, tho' they must be acknowleged to be very inferior copies of the dignity of this house, and the majesty of the crown.

But, what is far more valuable than all the rest, we gave them liberty. We allowed them to use their own judgment in the management of their own interest. The idea of taxing them never entered our heads. On the contrary, they have experienced our liberality on many public occasions: we have given them bounties to encourage their industry, and have demanded no return but what every state exacts from its colonies, the advantages of an exclusive commerce, and the regulations that are necessary to secure it. We made requisitions to them on great occasions, in the same manner as our princes formerly asked benevolences of their subjects; and as nothing was asked but what was visibly for the public good, it was always granted; and they sometimes did more than we expected. The matter of right was never disputed, nor even considered. And let us not forget that the people of New-England were, themselves, during the last war, the most forward of all in the national cause; that every year we voted them a considerable sum in acknowledgment of their

their zeal and their services; that in the preceding war, they alone enabled us to make the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by furnishing us with the only equivalent for the towns that were taken from our allies in Flanders; and that in times of peace, they alone have taken from us six times as much of our woolen manufactures, as the whole kingdom of Ireland. Such a colony my Lords, not only from the justice, but from the gratitude, we owe to them, have a right to be heard in their defence; and if their crimes are not of the most inexpiable kind, I could almost say, they have a right to be forgiven.

But in the times we speak of, our public intercourse was carried on with ease and satisfaction. We regarded them as our friends and fellow-citizens, and relied as much upon their fidelity as on the inhabitants of our own country. They saw our power with pleasure; for they considered it only as their protection. They inherited our laws, our language, and our customs; they preferred our manufactures, and followed our fashions with a partiality, that secured our exclusive trade with them, more effectually than all the regulations and vigilance of the custom-house. Had we suffered them to enrich us a little longer, and to grow a little richer themselves, their men of fortune, like the West-Indians, would undoubtedly have made this country their place of education and resort. For they looked up to England with reverence and affection, as to the country of their friend and ancestors. They esteemed and they called it their home, and thought of it as the Jews once thought of the land of Canaan.

Now, my Lords, consider with yourselves what were the chains and ties that united this people to their mother-country, with so much warmth and affection, at so amazing a distance? The colonies of other nations have been discontented with their treatment, and not without sufficient cause; always murmuring at their grievancies, and sometimes breaking out into acts of rebellion. Our subjects at home, with all their reasons for satisfaction, have never been entirely satisfied. Since the beginning of this century we have had two rebellions, several plots and conspiracies; and we ourselves have been witnesses to the most dangerous excesses of sedition. But the provinces in North-America have engaged in no party, have excited no opposition; they have been utter strangers even to the name of whig and tory. In all changes, in all revolutions, they have quietly followed the fortunes and submitted to the government of England.

Now let me appeal to your Lordships, as to men of enlarge, and liberal minds, who have been led by your office and rank to the

the ſtudy of hiſtory; can you find in the long ſucceſſion of ages, in the whole extent of human affairs, a ſingle inſtance where diſtant provinces have been preſerved in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, and kept at the ſame time in ſuch due ſubjection to their mother-country? My Lords, there is no inſtance; the caſe never exiſted before. It is perhaps the moſt ſingular phænomenon in all civil hiſtory; and the cauſe of it well deſerves your ſerious conſideration. The true cauſe is, that a mother-country never exiſted before, who placed her natives and her colonies on the ſame equal footing; and joined with them in fairly carrying on one common intereſt.

You ought to conſider this, my Lords, not as a mere hiſtorical fact, but as a moſt important and invaluable diſcovery. It enlarges our ideas of the power and energy of good government beyond all former examples; and ſhews that it can act like gravitation at the greateſt diſtances. It proves to a demonſtration that you may have good ſubjects in the remoteſt corners of the earth, if you will but treat them with kindneſs and equity. If you have any doubts of the truth of this kind of reaſoning, the experience we have had of a different kind will entirely remove them.

The good genius of our country had led us to the ſimple and happy method of governing freemen, which I have endeavoured to deſcribe. Our miniſters received it from their predeceſſors, and for ſome time continued to obſerve it; but without knowing its value. At length, preſuming on their own wiſdom, and the quiet diſpoſition of the Americans, they flattered themſelves that we might reap great advantages from their proſperity, by deſtroying the cauſe of it. They choſe in an unlucky hour to treat them as other nations have thought fit to treat their colonies; they threatened and they taxed them.

I do not now enquire whether taxation is mater of right; I only conſider it as a matter of experiment; for ſurely the art of government itſelf is founded on experience. I need not ſuggeſt what were the conſequences of this change of meaſures. The evils produced by it were ſuch as we ſtill remember, and ſtill feel. We ſuffered more by our loſs of trade with them, than the wealth flowing in from India was able to recompence. The bankruptcy of the Eaſt-India Company may be ſufficiently accounted for by the rapine abroad, and the knavery at home; but it certainly would have been delayed ſome years, had we continued our commerce with them in the ſingle article of tea. But that and many other branches of trade, have been diverted into other

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channels

JANUARY hath 31 Days.

The Impossibility of pleasing every Body, unless all be of one Mind.
Or, The PASTOR and his FLOCK.

THE People of a certain Place,
Refus'd a Pastor to embrace,
Unless that he would undertake
The Weather to their Minds to make. The

New Moon Sunday 1st Day, 7h. 54m. Afternoon.
First Quarter Sunday 8th Day, 1h. 30m. Afternoon.
Full Moon Monday 16th Day, 3h. 26m. Afternoon.
Last Quarter Tuesday 24th Day, 2h. 30m. Afternoon.
New Moon Tuesday 31st Day, 6h. 12m. Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ri.	☉set	Ful Sea	☻ place.	r. ☻	s.	17*	So.
1	A	Circum. *High Tides.*	7 28	4 32	8 41	knees	6 18	8	40	
2	2	☽ Per. Days inc. 4m.	7 28	4 32	9 40	knees	☽ sets	8	36	
3	3	Twilight ends 6.12	7 27	4 33	10 40	legs	6 59	8	32	
4	4	☉ Slow Clock 6m.	7 27	4 33	11 39	legs	8 10	8	27	
5	5	*Unsettled Weather,*	7 26	4 34	0 A 36	feet	9 24	8	23	
6	6	Epiphany. *followed*	7 26	4 34	1 33	feet	10 31	8	18	
7	7	*by Snow, which turns*	7 25	4 35	2 15	head	11 31	8	13	
8	A	1st past Epiph. *to*	7 24	4 36	3 12	head	Morn.	8	9	
9	2	☽ ♃ *Rain, then N.W.*	7 24	4 36	3 47	neck	0 33	8	4	
10	3	*Winds and cold.*	7 23	4 37	4 34	neck	1 32	8	0	
11	4	Those that make the	7 22	4 38	5 19	neck	2 34	7	56	
12	5	best use of time have	7 22	4 38	6 7	arms	3 31	7	52	
13	6	none to spare.	7 21	4 39	6 M 31	arms	4 26	7	48	
14	7	*Cold weather, but don't*	7 20	4 40	7 18	breast	5 18	7	43	
15	A	2d past Epiph. *com-*	7 20	4 40	8 3	breast	6 3	7	39	
16	2	☽ Apoge. *plain,*	7 19	4 41	8 48	breast	☻ rise	7	35	
17	3	*it comes in season.*	7 18	4 42	9 35	heart	5 46	7	31	
18	4	☉ slow Clock 11m.	7 17	4 43	10 22	heart	6 45	7	27	
19	5	*Snow or Rain, and*	7 16	4 44	11 6	bowels	7 36	7	23	
20	6	Twilight beg. 3.34.	7 15	4 45	11 50	bowels	8 37	7	19	
21	7	*much wind.*	7 14	4 46	0 A 34	bowels	9 37	7	15	
22	A	3d past Epiph. ☻ ♄	7 13	4 47	1 23	reins	10 37	7	10	
23	2	*Chilly Winds, and*	7 12	4 48	2 14	reins	L 11 38	7	5	
24	3	*cloudy Weather.*	7 11	4 49	2 56	secrets	Morn.	7	0	
25	4	Conv. St. PAUL.	7 10	4 50	3 44	secrets	0 43	6	56	
26	5	*Moderate for a while,*	7 9	4 51	4 43	thighs	1 50	6	52	
27	6	*then grows cold again.*	7 8	4 52	5 37	thighs	2 57	6	48	
28	7	*Rain or Snow.*	7 7	4 53	6 39	thighs	4 3	6	44	
29	A	4th past Epiph.	7 6	4 54	7 38	knees	5 6	6	40	
30	2	K. CHARLES beh.	7 5	4 55	8 11	knees	6 2	6	35	
31	3	*Very high Tides.*	7 4	4 56	9 11	legs	☽ sets	6	31	

FEBRUARY hath 28 Days.

The Thing was hard, you will confeſs,
To be accompliſh'd with ſucceſs;
And therefore moſt the Charge declin'd,
By Reaſon of the Taſk enjoin'd.
At length one wiſer than the reſt,
A Candidate himſelf profeſs'd;
And he did frankly take in Hand
To ſatisfy all their Demand. His

First Quarter Tueſday 7th Day, 5h. 35m. Morning.
Full Moon Wedneſday 15th Day, 10h. 25m. Morning.
Laſt Quarter Thurſday 23d Day, 1h. 15m Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ riſ	☉ ſet	Full Sea	☾ place.	r. ☾ s.	7* ſou.
1	4	♄ 9 24♑ ♀ 18♒	7 3	4 57	10 M 11	feet	6 46	6 30
2	5	Purif. V. MARY.	7 2	4 58	11 2	feet	7 53	6 26
3	6	☉ 14 47♒ *Cloudy*	7 1	4 59	11 49	head	8 58	6 22
4	7	*and Snow or Rain.*	6 59	5 1	0 A 39	head	10 6	6 18
5	A	5th paſt Epiph.	6 58	5 2	1 35	head	11 14	6 14
6	2	*Dull Weather at this*	6 57	5 3	2 19	neck	Morn.	6 9
7	3	♀ 26♒ *Time:*	6 56	5 4	3 10	neck	0 14	6 5
8	4	*Southerly Winds, and*	6 54	5 6	3 57	arms	1 17	6 1
9	5	Twilight ends 6.43.	6 53	5 7	4 43	arms	2 12	5 57
10	6	*plenty of Rain.*	6 52	5 8	5 30	arms	3 4	5 53
11	7	*Raw cold N. Winds.*	6 51	5 9	6 18	breaſt	3 53	5 49
12	A	Septuageſſima.	6 49	5 11	7 7	breaſt	4 40	5 45
13	2	☾ Apoge. *Prepare*	6 48	5 12	7 54	heart	5 24	5 41
14	3	Valentine's Day. *for*	6 47	5 13	8 39	heart	6 2	5 37
15	4	*more Snow. Cold,*	6 46	5 14	9 M 2	heart	☾ riſe.	5 33
16	5	*ſhivering Weather*	6 44	5 15	9 47	bowels	6 32	5 30
17	6	*with them that have*	6 43	5 17	10 32	bowels	7 30	5 26
18	7	*no Fires, nor Money to*	6 42	5 18	11 16	reins	8 26	5 22
19	A	Sexageſſima. *buy Fuel.*	6 40	5 20	12 4	reins	9 24	7* ſet.
20	2	*Windy and wet.*	6 39	5 21	0 A 53	ſecrets	10 34	Morn.
21	3	☉ 2 57♓ .	6 38	5 22	1 41	ſecrets	11 40	12 42
22	4	Twilight begins 5h.	6 36	5 24	2 32	ſecrets	Morn.	12 38
23	5	*Look out for a Storm.*	6 35	5 25	3 25	thighs	0 45	12 34
24	6	St. MATTHEW.	6 34	5 26	4 22	thighs	1 48	12 30
25	7	☾ Perige.	6 32	5 28	5 21	knees	2 49	12 26
26	A	Shrove Sunday.	6 31	5 29	6 23	knees	3 48	12 23
27	2	☉ ſlow Clock 13m.	6 30	5 30	7 25	legs	4 45	12 19
28	3	Shrove Tueſday.	6 28	5 32	8 22	legs	5 31	12 15

MARCH hath 31 Days.

His Word of Honor he did give,
And promiſed, if he did live,
That they ſhould have, when he was plac'd,
Such Weather as they liked beſt.
On this Aſſurance, great and ſmall,
Without Delay gave him a Call; And

New Moon Wedneſday 1ſt Day, 4h. 58m. Afternoon.
Firſt Quarter Wedneſday 8th Day, Midnight.
Full Moon Friday 17th Day, 7h. 51m. Morning.
Laſt Quarter Friday 24th Day, 9h. Morning.
New Moon Friday 31ſt Day, 3h. 49m. Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ri.	☉ſet	Full Sea	● place.	☽r.	●ſ.	7* ſet.	
1	4	Aſh Wedneſday.	6 27	5 33	8M46	feet	6	17	12	12
2	5	☉ ſlow Clock 12m.	6 25	5 35	9 43	feet	●	ſets	12	8
3	6	Full Tides. *Cloudy*	6 24	5 36	10 36	head	7	53	2	3
4	7	☌☿ 24♏ *raw cold*	6 23	5 37	11 26	head	9	0	11	59
5	A	1ſt Sunday in Lent.	6 21	5 39	12 16	neck	10	6	Even	
6	2	*S. W. Winds, and*	6 20	5 40	1 A5	neck	11	6	1	54
7	3	*plenty of Snow may*	6 19	5 41	1 51	arms	Morn		11	51
8	4	☉riſe E. ½S. *follow,*	6 17	5 43	2 41	arms	0	5	11	47
9	5	*if not turn'd to rain.*	6 16	5 44	3 30	arms	1	1	1	44
10	6	♃13 10♓ *A N.W*	6 14	5 46	4 19	breaſt	1	54	11	40
11	7	● Apo. *wind & cold*	6 13	5 47	5 6	breaſt	2	42	11	36
12	A	2d in Lent. *for*	6 12	5 48	5 55	heart	3	25	11	32
13	2	☿ 8♈ *the Time of*	6 10	5 50	6 39	heart	4	4	11	28
14	3	Days incr. 2h.42m.	6 9	5 51	7 26	heart	4	41	11	24
15	4	☽ ☌ *the Year.*	6 7	5 53	8 11	bowels	5	16	11	20
16	5	*Rain, or Snow,*	6 6	5 54	8M36	bowels	5	49	11	17
17	6	*or both.*	6 4	5 56	9 19	reins	●	riſe	11	13
18	7	Stamp-Act repeal'd.	6 3	5 57	10 4	reins	7	28	11	11
19	A	3d in Lent.	6 2	5 58	10 53	reins	8	35	11	7
20	2	*A pleaſant Sun.*	6 1	5 59	11 43	ſecrets	9	38	11	3
21	3	☉ riſe E. *S. winds*	5 59	6 1	12 35	ſecrets	10	45	10	59
22	4	*and Rain, and perhaps*	5 58	6 2	1A28	thighs	11	47	10	56
23	5	Twilight beg. 4.20.	5 56	6 4	2 23	thighs	Morn.		10	52
24	6	*Thunder in ſome places.*	5 55	6 5	3 20	knees	0	48	10	49
25	7	Lady Day. ☽ Per.	5 53	6 7	4 20	knees	1	50	10	45
26	A	*Improve the good*	5 52	6 8	5 18	legs	2	43	10	41
27	2	*Weather while you*	5 51	6 9	6 14	legs	3	30	10	38
28	3	☉ ſlow Clock 5m.	5 49	6 11	7 9	feet	4	13	10	34
29	4	*may, for it is of ſhort*	5 48	6 12	7M37	feet	4	52	10	31
30	5	*Duration.*	5 47	6 13	8 28	head	5	28	10	27
31	6	*Rain.*	5 45	6 15	9 16	head	●	ſets	10	23

APRIL hath 30 Days.

And ſoon as this was once obtain'd,
With all Diſpatch he was ordain'd.
Now, full of Hopes, they all expect
To ſee his Promiſe take Effect;
But, to their Diſappointment ſore,
The Weather prov'd——juſt as before. Of

First Quarter Friday 7th Day, 7h. Afternoon.
Full Moon Saturday 15th Day, 5h. 2m. Afternoon.
Last Quarter Saturday 22d Day, 4h. Afternoon.
New Moon Saturday 29th Day, 3h. 21m. Afternoon.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ri.	☉ſet	Ful Sea	☾ place.	☽r.	☽ſ.	♁* ſet.
1	7	*Various winds, and*	5 44	6 16	10 10	neck	7 42	10	19
2	A	5th in Lent. *fre-*	5 42	6 18	11 1	neck	8 57	10	15
3	2	*quent Changes.*	5 41	6 19	11 50	arms	9 58	10	12
4	3	*Cold for the Season.*	5 40	6 20	12 40	arms	10 57	10	8
5	4	☌ ♃ 23 ♏	5 38	6 2	1 A 30	arms	11 51	10	6
6	5	☉ 14 43 ♈ *Rain.*	5 37	6 3	2 20	breaſt	Morn.	10	1
7	6	☽ Apoge.	5 35	6 5	3 8	breaſt	0 43	9	58
8	7	Twilight ends 8. 4.	5 34	6 6	3 56	breaſt	1 28	9	54
9	A	Palm Sunday.	5 33	6 7	4 42	heart	2 10	9	50
10	2	*Flying Clouds.*	5 31	6 9	5 28	heart	2 48	9	46
11	3	☉ ſlow Clock 1m.	5 30	6 30	6 13	bowels	3 28	9	44
12	4	☉ riſe E. by N.	5 29	6 31	6 58	bowels	3 55	9	40
13	5	*Cloudy, dull Weather,*	5 7	6 33	7 45	bowels	4 26	9	36
14	6	*and likely for*	5 6	6 34	8 32	reins	4 58	9	32
15	7	*a Storm.*	5 5	6 35	8 M 57	reins	● riſe	9	28
16	A	Eaſter Sunday.	5 4	6 36	9 46	ſecrets	7 35	9	24
17	2	*Fair Weather, but*	5 2	6 38	10 37	ſecrets	8 41	9	20
18	3	*ſoon changes to*	5 1	6 39	11 30	thighs	9 47	9	17
19	4	Twilight beg. 3. 36.	5 0	6 40	0 A 27	thighs	10 49	9	13
20	5	*flying Clouds, and*	5 18	6 42	1 25	knees	11 49	9	9
21	6	*perhaps Rain.*	5 17	6 43	2 24	knees	Morn.	9	5
22	7	☽ Perige.	5 16	6 44	3 24	legs	0 45	9	2
23	A	1 paſt Eaſt. St. G.	5 15	6 45	4 20	legs	1 41	8	58
24	2	*Diſtant Thunder.*	5 13	6 47	5 7	legs	2 21	8	54
25	3	St. MARK. ☿ in ♊	5 12	6 48	6 4	feet	3 2	8	50
26	4	☉ faſt Clock 2m.	5 11	6 49	6 53	feet	3 35	8	46
27	5	Battle Culloden.	5 10	6 50	7 42	head	4 9	8	43
28	6	*Some Showers*	5 8	6 52	8 M 7	head	4 43	8	39
29	7	*at this Time.*	5 7	6 53	8 57	neck	● ſets	8	35
30	A	2d paſt Eaſter.	5 6	6 54	9 48	neck	7 49	8	33

MAY hath 31 Days,

Of this some loudly did complain,
(Now that they thought their Hopes were vain)
And now their Pastor they accus'd,
That he had grosly them abus'd.
Now some in secret Discontent,
Did their unhappy Case lament; Some

First Quarter Sunday 7th Day, 2h. Afternoon.
Full Moon Monday 15th Day, 3h. 48m. Morning.
Last Quarter Sunday 21st Day, 9h. Afternoon.
New Moon Monday 29th Day, 4h. 2m. Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ ri.	☉ set	Full Sea	☽ place.	r.	☽ s.7*	set.
1	2	St. PHILIP. ♀ 8 ♊	5 5	6 55	10 39	arms	8 55	8	27
2	3	Days length. 4. 52.	5 4	6 56	11 26	arms	9 48	8	24
3	4	G. Elect. NEWPORT	5 2	6 58	0 A 14	arms	10 41	8	20
4	5	*Not so backward season*	5 1	6 59	1 2	breast	11 25	8	16
5	6	☽ Apoge. *as many*	5 0	7 0	1 50	breast	Morn.	8	12
6	7	*talk of, if it is*	4 59	7 1	2 37	heart	0 10	8	8
7	A	3d past Easter. *some-*	4 58	7 2	3 24	heart	0 47	8	5
8	2	*thing gloomy.*	4 57	7 3	4 12	heart	1 24	8	1
9	3	*Pleasant, but rather*	4 56	7 4	4 57	bowels	2 1	7	57
10	4	*cool.*	4 55	7 5	5 42	bowels	2 31	7	53
11	5	G. Ele. HARTFORD.	4 54	7 6	6 28	reins	3 0	7	49
12	6	♂ 2 21 ♍ *Signs of*	4 53	7 7	7 14	reins	3 1	7	46
13	7	*Rain, and some*	4 52	7 8	7 M 38	secrets	4 1	7	42
14	A	4th past Easter. *warm*	4 51	7 9	8 26	secrets	4 32	7	38
15	2	*Days, which bring*	4 50	7 10	9 25	secrets	● rise	7	31
16	3	Q. CHARLOTTE b.	4 49	7 11	10 24	thighs	9 4	7	30
17	4	*forward the vegetable*	4 48	7 12	11 18	thighs	9 58	7	26
18	5	*Kingdom.*	4 47	7 13	12 18	knees	10 53	7	22
19	6	☽ Perige.	4 46	7 14	1 A 19	knees	11 47	7	18
20	7	*Temperate Weather.*	4 45	7 15	2 15	legs	Morn.	7	14
21	A	Rogation Sunday.	4 44	7 16	3 11	legs	0 25	7*s	
22	2	*A Shower.*	4 43	7 17	4 3	feet	1 4	Rise.	
23	3	*So quick the Pangs*	4 42	7 18	4 51	feet	1 38	Morn.	
24	4	G. Elect. BOSTON.	4 42	7 18	5 39	head	2 11	3	55
25	5	*of Misery return, We*	4 41	7 19	6 25	head	2 44	3	51
26	6	*joy by Minutes, and*	4 40	7 20	7 9	neck	3 12	3	47
27	7	*by Years we mourn.*	4 39	7 21	7 M 31	neck	3 41	3	43
28	A	Sunday past Ascent.	4 38	7 21	8 25	neck	4 11	3	39
29	2	K. CHARLES II. re	4 38	7 22	9 20	arms	● sets	3	35
30	3	*Some Thunder, but*	4 37	7 23	10 5	arms	8 43	3	31
31	4	*little Rain,*	4 37	7 23	10 50	breast	9 22	3	27

JUNE hath 30 Days.

Some to their Paſtor ſtrait repair'd,
And their Complaint to him declar'd.
He firſt did gravely reprimand
This bold impatient Demand,
Told them they need not be afraid,
For he'd make good what he had ſaid. On

First Quarter Tueſday 6th Day, 8th. Morning.
Full Moon Tueſday 13th Day, oh. 21m. Afternoon.
Laſt Quarter Tueſday 20th Day, 3h. Morning.
New Moon Tueſday 27th Day, 5h. 46m. Afternoon.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ riſ	☉ ſet	Full Sea	☾ place.	r.	☾ s.	7	*riſe
1	5	☽ Apoge.	4 36	7 24	11 36	breaſt	10 7		3	♓
2	6	☉faſt Clock 3m.	4 36	7 24	12 33	breaſt	10 46		3	20
3	7	*Expect ſome*	4 35	7 25	1 10	heart	11 26		3	16
4	A	Whit ſunday.	4 35	7 25	1 55	heart	11 58		3	12
5	2	*Refreſhing ſhowers.*	4 34	7 26	2 40	bowels	Morn.		3	8
6	3	☉riſe N.E.by E.¼E	4 34	7 26	3 28	bowels	0 32		3	4
7	4	♅ 5 15 ♅	4 33	7 27	4 16	bowels	1 4		3	40
8	5	*with Thunder.*	4 33	7 27	4 57	reins	1 38		2	56
9	6	*Signs of Rain.*	4 32	7 28	5 39	reins	2 4		2	52
10	7	*Hot weather.*	4 32	7 28	6 33	ſecrets	2 30		2	48
11	A	Trinity ſunday.	4 31	7 29	7 27	ſecrets	3 8		2	44
12	2	*then thunder.*	4 31	7 29	8 24	thighs	3 47		2	40
13	3	*Showers in*	4 31	7 29	9 21	thighs	●riſe		2	36
14	4	Full Tides.	4 31	7 29	10 20	knees	8 26		2	31
15	5	☽ Per. *many Places.*	4 31	7 29	11 20	knees	9 21		2	27
16	6	*Fair, warm weather,*	4 30	7 30	12 17	legs	10 19		2	23
17	7	*followed by Thunder.*	4 30	7 30	1A14	legs	11 56		2	18
18	A	1ſt paſt Trin. *and*	4 30	7 30	2 6	feet	11 32		2	14
19	2	♀ in ♌ *Lightning.*	4 30	7 30	2 57	feet	Morn.		2	10
20	3	Days lengthen 6h.	4 30	7 30	3 47	head	0 9		2	6
21	4	*A thick Air, with*	4 30	7 30	4 36	head	0 40		2	2
22	5	Twilight beg. 2 11	4 33	7 30	5 23	head	1 15		1	58
23	6	*a ſhew of Thunder.*	4 30	7 30	6 12	neck	1 46		1	54
24	7	JOHN Baptiſt. *and*	4 30	7 30	6 59	neck	2 18		1	51
25	A	2dp. Trin. *Lightning*	4 30	7 30	7 47	arms	2 56		1	47
26	2	*and ſome refreſhing*	4 30	7 30	8 21	arms	3 36		1	43
27	3	*ſhowers, which*	4 30	7 30	8 55	breaſt	ets		1	38
28	4	*cauſe Nature*	4 31	7 29	9 27	breaſt	7 57		1	34
29	5	St. Peter. ☽ Ap.	4 31	7 29	0 16	breaſt	8 42		1	30
30	6	*to ſmile.*	4 31	7 29	11 6	heart	9 25		1	26

JULY hath 31 Days.

On this they with Submiſſion crav'd
His Pardon, and themſelves behav'd
With all Reſpect and Reverence,
And ſtill in him put Confidence.
My Friends, quoth he, to teſtify
My Readineſs to gratify Your

First Quarter Wedneſday 5th Day, 9h. Afternoon.
Full Moon Wedneſday 12th Day, 7h. 40m. Afternoon.
Laſt Quarter Wedneſday 19th Day, Noon.
New Moon Thurſday 27th Day, 8h. 36m. Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ ri.	☉ ſet	Ful Sea	☽ place.	r.	☽	7* ſet.
1	7	♄ ☌ ♃ ♎ ☿ ☍ ☊ ☌ ☊	4 31	7 29	11 53	heart	9 55	1	20
2	A	3d paſt Trinity.	4 32	7 28	0 A 36	bowels	10 24	1	17
3	2	*Plentiful Showers*	4 32	7 28	1 20	bowels	10 54	1	13
4	3	*in ſome Parts,*	4 32	7 28	2 4	bowels	11 24	1	9
5	4	☉ ſlow Clock 4m.	4 33	7 27	2 50	reins	11 53	1	5
6	5	*while others*	4 33	7 27	3 35	reins	Morn.	1	0
7	6	*are ſuffering*	4 34	7 26	4 27	ſecrets	0 23	0	56
8	7	*by Drought.*	4 34	7 26	5 19	ſecrets	1 0	0	52
9	A	4th paſt Trinity.	4 35	7 25	6 13	thighs	1 36	0	48
10	2	*Thunder and Light-*	4 35	7 25	7 8	thighs	2 22	☽	44
11	3	*ning, and ſome*	4 36	7 24	7 M 39	knees	3 8	0	40
12	4	*reviving Showers*	4 37	7 23	8 40	knees	☽ riſe	0	36
13	5	☽ Perige.	4 37	7 23	9 40	legs	8 4	0	32
14	6	*Sultry hot.*	4 38	7 22	10 40	legs	8 50	0	28
15	7	*The Earth is parched*	4 39	7 21	11 37	feet	9 27	0	24
16	A	5th paſt Trin. *with*	4 39	7 21	0 A 30	feet	10 5	0	20
17	2	*Heat, but much*	4 40	7 20	1 22	head	10 39	0	16
18	3	*refreſhed with*	4 41	7 19	2 15	head	11 13	0	12
19	4	Commen. *Cambridge.*	4 41	7 19	3 4	head	11 45	0	8
20	5	*Rain.*	4 42	7 18	3 52	neck	Morn.	0	4
21	6	*Light flying Clouds,*	4 43	7 17	4 38	neck	0 17	0	1
22	7	*and Lightning for*	4 44	7 16	5 27	arms	0 54	Even.	
23	A	6th paſt Trin.	4 45	7 15	6 16	arms	1 32	11	52
24	2	*ſeveral Evenings.*	4 46	7 14	7 5	breaſt	2 17	11	48
25	3	St. *Jam.* Dog Days b.	4 46	7 14	7 29	breaſt	3 2	11	44
26	4	St. ANNE.	4 47	7 13	8 20	breaſt	3 52	11	40
27	5	☽ Apoge.	4 48	7 12	9 10	heart	☽ ſets	11	36
28	6	*Sudden Showers*	4 49	7 11	10 0	heart	7 53	11	32
29	7	*that refreſh*	4 50	7 10	10 40	bowels	8 25	11	28
30	A	7th paſt Trinity.	4 51	7 9	11 19	bowels	8 57	11	24
31	2	*the Earth.*	4 52	7 8	11 58	bowels	9 30	11	29

AUGUST hath 31 Days.

You Inclination, and to ſhow
My own Veracity alſo,
With you conſent, I chooſe to hear
The public Voice in this Affair;
Let's call a Meeting then, and ſend
To warn the Pariſh to attend. And

First Quarter Friday 4th Day, 9h. Morning.
Full Moon Friday 11th Day, 2h. 32m. Morning.
Last Quarter Thurſday 17th Day, 9h. Evening.
New Moon Saturday 26th Day, 0h. 17m. Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ rt.	☉ ſe.	Full Sea	☽ place.	☽ rt.	☽ ſ.	7* rise
1	3	Lamas. ♄ 5 25 ♎	4 53	7 7	0A46	reins	9 55	11 16	
2	4	*Now expect*	4 54	7 6	1 18	reins	10 17	11 13	
3	5	☽ Lat. 5 Deg. N.	4 55	7 5	1 50	ſecrets	10 39	11 9	
4	6	*hot Weather.*	4 56	7 4	2 43	ſecrets	11 20	11 5	
5	7	Days ſhorten 1h.	4 57	7 3	3 30	ſecrets	12 20	11 0	
6	A	8th paſt Trin.	4 59	7 1	4 43	thighs	Morn.	10 57	
7	2	*Showers, and*	5 0	7 0	5 52	thighs	0 54	10 54	
8	3	*perhaps Thunder.*	5 1	6 59	6 52	knees	1 48	10 50	
9	4	Twilight ends 8.42.	5 2	6 58	7 52	knees	2 53	10 46	
10	5	☽ Per. High Tides.	5 3	6 57	8M20	legs	3 59	10 42	
11	6	*Serene Weather.*	5 4	6 56	9 20	legs	☽ riſe	10 38	
12	7	*Flying Clouds,*	5 5	6 55	10 15	feet	7 58	10 35	
13	A	9th paſt Trin.	5 7	6 53	11 4	feet	8 30	10 31	
14	2	*followed by Rain,*	5 8	6 52	11 58	head	9 9	10 27	
15	3	*Hail, and Thunder*	5 9	6 51	0A57	head	9 49	10 23	
16	4	*in many Places.*	5 10	6 50	1 49	neck	10 23	10 19	
17	5	Twilight beg. 3.26.	5 11	6 49	2 37	neck	10 57	10 16	
18	6	*Now look out,*	5 13	6 47	3 27	arms	11 27	10 12	
19	7	*for a cold*	5 14	6 46	4 18	arms	11 58	10 8	
20	A	10th paſt Trin.	5 15	6 45	5 8	arms	12 56	10 4	
21	2	Days ſhorten 1. 32.	5 16	6 44	5 57	breaſt	Morn.	10 0	
22	3	*N. E. Storm is*	5 18	6 42	6M22	breaſt	1 55	9 57	
23	4	☽ Apoge. *near at*	5 19	6 41	7 7	heart	2*47	9 54	
24	5	St. Bartho. *Hand.*	5 20	6 40	7 54	heart	3 40	9 58	
25	6	*Eaſterly Winds.*	5 21	6 39	8 39	heart	4 36	9 46	
26	7	*Cool this Morning.*	5 23	6 37	9 24	bowels	☽ ſets	9 42	
27	A	11th paſt Trin.	5 24	6 36	10 8	bowels	7 35	9 39	
28	2	*Heat and Thunder,*	5 25	6 35	10 52	reins	8 3	9 35	
29	3	*and Guſts of Wind.*	5 27	6 33	11 34	reins	8 32	9 32	
30	4	Commen. *Dartmouth*	5 28	6 32	0A18	reins	9 2	9 28	
31	5	☉ ſets W. by N.	5 29	6 31	1 [illegible]	ſecrets	9 32	9 [illegible]	

SEPTEMBER hath 30 Days.

And if you please, without Delay,
We'll for the Meeting fix a Day.
The Motion was approv'd, and so
They all Content away did go,
Musing or talking all the Way,
of the Importance of the Day.

The

First Quarter Saturday 2d Day, 7h. Afternoon.
Full Moon Saturday 9th Day, 10h. 11m. Morning.
Last Quarter Saturday 16th Day, Noon.
New Moon Sunday 24th Day, 3h. 59m. Afternoon.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ ri.	☉ set	Full Sea	☾ place.	☽ r.	☽ s.	☿ rise.
1	6	♄ 8 34 ♎ ♀ 24 ♎	5 31	6 29	1 A 48	secrets	10 13	9	20
2	7	*Cloudy and*	5 32	6 28	2 44	thighs	10 55	9	17
3	A	12th past Trin.	5 33	6 27	3 42	thighs	11 42	9	13
4	2	(Dog Days end. *hot*	5 35	6 25	4 42	knees	Morn.	9	9
5	3	*but clears off pleasant.*	5 36	6 24	5 52	knees	0 39	9	5
6	4	Com. *Provid.* ☽ Pe.	5 37	6 23	7 0	legs	2 2	9	2
7	5	*Now comes*	5 39	6 21	7 M 36	legs	3 26	8	59
8	6	Nat. Virgin *Mary.*	5 40	6 20	8 45	feet	4 49	8	55
9	7	*fair Weather.*	5 41	6 19	9 40	feet	☽ rise	8	52
10	A	13th past Trin.	5 43	6 17	10 22	head	7 0	8	49
11	2	*Pleasant Weather,*	5 44	6 16	11 5	head	7 52	8	44
12	3	*but soon changes.*	5 45	6 15	11 49	neck	8 25	8	40
13	4	Comm. *New-Haven.*	5 47	6 13	1 A 37	neck	9 3	8	37
14	5	Sun fast Clock 5m.	5 48	6 12	1 32	neck	9 42	8	33
15	6	*East Winds and Rain.*	5 49	6 11	2 22	arms	10 25	8	30
16	7	*Warm.*	5 51	6 9	3 12	arms	11 10	8	26
17	A	14th past Trin.	5 52	1 8	4 0	breast	Morn.	8	23
18	2	*Now look out for*	5 54	6 6	4 48	breast	0 2	8	20
19	3	*a Squally Time in*	5 55	6 5	5 34	breast	0 52	8	16
20	4	St. *Matthew. Lati.*	5 56	6 4	5 M 56	heart	1 44	8	12
21	5	*of Bermudas, if*	5 58	6 2	6 43	heart	2 37	8	9
22	6	K. Geo. III. cr. ☽ Ap	5 59	6 1	7 28	bowels	3 39	8	6
23	7	*not here.*	6 0	5 0	8 9	bowels	4 38	8	2
24	A	15th past Trin.	6 2	5 58	8 55	reins	☽ sets	7	59
25	2	*Now a cold*	6 3	5 57	9 45	reins	6 46	7	55
26	3	*Storm is near.*	6 4	5 56	10 30	secrets	7 15	7	52
27	4	*Pleasant.*	6 6	5 54	11 18	secrets	7 46	7	48
28	5	*Windy, changable*	6 7	5 53	0 A 4	secrets	8 23	7	44
29	6	St. Michael.	6 9	5 52	0 58	thighs	9 5	7	42
30	7	*Weather.*	6 10	5 50	56 1	thighs	9 50	7	37

OCTOBER hath 31 Days.

The Day is come; the People meet,
And one another kindly greet:
Enters the Priest amongst the rest,
Who thus the Audience addrest:
"My Friends, the Cause of this our Meeting,
You all well know, without repeating; You'd

First Quarter Monday 2d. Day, 4h Morning.
Full Moon Sunday 8th Day, 7h. 37m. Afternoon.
Last Quarter Munday 16th Day, 6h. Morning.
New Moon Tuesday 24th Day, 6m. past Noon.
First Quarter Tuesday 31st Day, 11h. Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ri.	☉set	Ful Sea	☽ place.	r. ☽ /. 17* rise	
1	A	*Cloudy, warm,*	6 12	5 49	2 50	thighs	0 49	7 33
2	2	*Smoaky Weather.*	6 13	5 47	3 46	knees	11 47	7 30
3	3	Twilight ends 7.16.	6 14	5 46	4 45	knees	Morn.	7 26
4	4	*Serene, pleasant Wea-*	6 16	5 44	5 44	legs	0 56	7 23
5	5	☽ Perige. *ther, for*	6 17	5 43	6 30	legs	2 6	7 19
6	6	*the Marriage Day is*	6 18	5 42	7 MO	feet	3 20	7 15
7	7	Fulftides. *appointed.*	6 20	5 40	7 5	feet	4 22	7 12
8	A	17th past Trin.	6 21	5 39	8 48	head	☽ rise	7 8
9	2	*Flying Clouds*	6 22	5 38	9 40	head	6 30	7 4
10	3	*forebode a Storm.*	6 24	5 36	10 36	neck	7 3	7 0
11	4	*Warm Weather,*	6 25	5 35	11 29	neck	7 38	6 56
12	5	Gen. C. *New-Haven.*	6 27	5 33	12 20	arms	8 16	6 52
13	6	*but soon changes*	6 28	5 32	1 A 9	arms	9 10	6 48
14	7	*to wet*	6 29	5 30	2 0	breast	9 47	6 44
15	A	18th past Trin.	6 31	5 29	2 49	breast	10 38	6 40
16	2	*High Winds*	6 32	5 28	3 33	breast	11 33	6 37
17	3	*at this Time,*	6 33	5 27	4 22	heart	Morn.	6 34
18	4	St. LUKE. ☽ Ap.	6 35	5 25	5 9	heart	0 36	6 30
19	5	*followed by*	6 36	5 2	5 53	bowels	1 32	6 27
20	6	*temperate clear Weath.*	6 37	5 23	6 37	bowels	2 29	6 23
21	7	*Something cool.*	6 39	5 21	6 M 59	bowels	3 27	6 19
22	A	19th past Trin.	6 40	5 20	7 44	reins	4 26	6 14
23	2	*This Morning*	6 41	5 19	8 16	reins	5 24	6 10
24	3	*likely for Rain.*	6 43	5 17	8 50	secrets	☽ rise	6 6
25	4	Gen. Co. *Providence.*	6 44	5 16	9 56	secrets	6 52	6 2
26	5	*Temperate Weather*	6 45	5 15	10 54	secrets	7 29	5 58
27	6	*for some Days.*	6 47	5 13	11 46	thighs	8 6	5 55
28	7	St. SIMON & JUDE.	6 48	5 12	0 40	thighs	8 43	5 52
29	A	20th past Trin.	6 49	5 11	1 42	knees	9 40	5 48
30	2	Sun fast Clock 16m.	6 50	5 10	2 39	knees	10 44	5 44
31	3	*Variable Weather.*	6 52	5 8	3 34	legs	11 50	5 40

NOVEMBER hath 30 Days.

Could have the Weather as you will——
I've promis'd, and will now fulfil;
I must your Sentiments consult,
And of the same know the Result.
Be pleased then to let me know
How you would have the Weather blow? Vol.

Full Moon Tuesday 7th Day, 7h. 22m. Morning.
Last Quarter Wednesday 15th Day, 2h. Morning.
New Moon Wednesday 22d Day, 9h. 51m. Afternoon.
First Quarter Wednesday 29th Day, 6h. Afternoon.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ri.	☉set	Full Sea	☽ place.	r. ☽ s.	☽ rise
1	4	All Saints. ● *Per. A*	6 53	5 7	4 29	legs	Morn.	5 37
2	5	*thick Air,*	6 51	5 6	5 22	feet	0 59	5 33
3	6	Twilight ends 6. 1.	6 55	5 5	6 16	feet	2 6	5 29
4	7	*and great Signs of*	6 57	5 3	7 6	head	3 19	5 25
5	A	21st past Trin.	6 58	5 2	7 55	head	4 26	5 21
6	2	*foul Weather, at*	6 59	5 1	8 52	neck	5 37	5 17
7	3	*length come.*	7 05	0	9 M 20	neck	☽ the	7 *s
8	4	Days shorten 5h. 2m.	7 1	4 59	10 10	arms	6 20	South
9	5	Sun fast Clock 15m.	7 2	4 58	11 4	arms	7 7	Morn.
10	6	*Rain*	7* 3	4 57	11 57	breast	7 50	0 32
11	7	*in Plenty.*	7 5	4 55	0 A 46	breast	8 2	0 28
12	A	22d past Trin.	7 6	4 54	1 32	breast	9 30	0 23
13	2	☌ 23 ♐ ♀ 29♎	7 7	4 53	2 17	heart	10 32	0 19
14	3	☽ Apoge.	7 8	4 52	3 2	heart	11 25	0 15
15	4	*A great Want of Mo*	7 9	4 51	3 47	heart	Morn.	0 11
16	5	*ney about this Time*	7 10	4 50	4 32	bowels	0 18	0 7
17	6	*Plenty of Rain,*	7 11	4 49	5 16	bowels	1 16	0 2
18	7	*afterwards clears off*	7 12	4 48	6	reins	2 8	Even.
19	A	23d past Trin.	7 13	4 47	6 M 22	reins	3 14	11 58
20	2	*pleasant for the Season*	7 14	4 46	7 6	secrets	4 20	11 47
21	3	*Windy Weather.*	7 15	4 45	7 58	secrets	5 16	11 40
22	4	*The Air is something*	7 16	4 44	8 30	secrets	☽ sets	11 35
23	5	Twilight beg. 5.36	7 17	4 43	9 41	thighs	5 46	11 30
24	6	*Cool, but clear.*	7 18	4 42	10 37	thighs	6 39	11 20
25	7	*New look out*	7 18	4 42	11 37	knees	7 33	11 20
26	A	24th past Trin.	7 19	4 41	12 34	knees	8 32	11 21
27	2	*for a N. E.*	7 20	4 40	1 A 20	legs	9 37	11 11
28	3	☽ Perige. *Storm.*	7 22	4 39	2 12	legs	10 47	11 11
29	4	Sun fast Clock 11m.	7 22	4 38	3	feet	Morn.	11
30	5	St. ANDREW.	7 22	4 38	3 5	feet	0	11

DECEMBER hath 31 Days.

You, Friend, (I know not yet your Names)
Then ſtood up one, My Name is James.
Well, James, your Judgment—tell me plain,
What Weather chooſe you?——I'm for Rain.——
You, honeſt Man: what is your Name?
Is it not John?——The very ſame. Then

Full Moon Wedneſday 6th Day, 10h. 15m. Afternoon.
Laſt Quarter Thurſday 14th Day 11h. Night.
New Moon Friday 22d Day, 10h. 5m. Morning.
First Quarter Friday 29th Day, 3h. Morning.

M	W	Calendar, &c.	☉ri.	☉ſet	Ful Sea	☾ place.	r.	☾ſ.	7* ſo.
1	6	*Raw cold, followed by*	7 23	4 37	4 50	head	1 7	11 0	
2	7	*falling weather.*	7 23	4 37	5 50	head	2 10	10 55	
3	A	Advent Sunday.	7 24	4 36	6 30	neck	3 10	10 50	
4	2	*A ſtorm is*	7 25	4 35	7 20	neck	4 15	10 46	
5	3	*near at hand.*	7 25	4 35	8 8	neck	5 30	10 42	
6	4	☽ ♅ *Cold.*	7 26	4 34	8 M 56	arms	☾ riſe	10 38	
7	5	Twilight ends 6. 8.	7 26	4 34	9 45	arms	5 30	10 33	
8	6	*Cloudy,*	7 27	4 33	10 33	breaſt	6 23	10 29	
9	7	*and perhaps*	7 28	4 32	11 16	breaſt	7 19	10 24	
10	A	1ſt in Advent.	7 28	4 32	12 0	heart	8 23	10 20	
11	2	☽ Apoge. *ſnow,*	7 29	4 31	0 A 5	heart	9 28	10 16	
12	3	*then fair weather,*	7 29	4 31	1 28	bowels	10 19	10 11	
13	4	Sun faſt Clock 5m.	7 29	4 31	2 13	bowels	11 9	10 7	
14	5	*but ſomething cold.*	7 29	4 31	2 56	bowels	11 58	10 3	
15	6	*Good weather for*	7 29	4 31	3 39	reins	Morn.	9 58	
16	7	*winter, but ſoon*	7 30	4 30	4 30	reins	0 46	9 54	
17	A	2d in Adv. *changes*	7 30	4 30	5 6	ſecrets	1 31	9 50	
18	2	*to ſtormy and wet.*	7 30	4 30	6 5	ſecrets	2 17	9 45	
19	3	☉ riſe S.E. by E. ½ E.	7 30	4 30	6 56	ſecrets	3 10	9 40	
20	4	*If Guineas would*	7 30	4 30	7 50	thighs	4 1	9 36	
21	5	*from Guinea come,*	7 30	4 30	8 39	thighs	4 52	9 32	
22	6	*Their living lumber*	7 30	4 30	9 33	knees	☾ ſets	9 27	
23	7	*might go home.*	7 30	4 30	10 30	knees	6 3	9 23	
24	A	3d in Advent.	7 30	4 30	11 23	legs	7 10	9 19	
25	2	CHRISTMAS.	7 30	4 30	12 16	legs	8 18	9 14	
26	3	St. STEPHEN.	7 30	4 30	1 M 13	feet	9 30	9 10	
27	4	St. JOHN. *Behold*	7 30	4 30	2 6	feet	10 40	9 5	
28	5	Innocents. *how ſoon*	7 29	4 31	2 58	head	11 50	9 0	
29	6	*the year is paſt & gone!*	7 29	4 31	3 50	head	Morn.	8 56	
30	7	*For time, like ſtreams,*	7 29	4 31	4 38	head	0 53	8 52	
31	A	*is ever rolling on.*	7 28	4 32	5 26	neck	1 51	8 48	

Then John, what ſay you ?——I'm for Drought.
And you, the next, your Mind ſpeak out ;
Are you for Rain, or for dry Weather ?
Why, really, Sir, I am——for neither.
For neither, ſay you !——Pray what then ?
You muſt, my Friend, yourſelf explain.
Temperate Weather I think beſt.
Then ſays one, let the Wind blow Weſt.
Nay, from the Eaſt, another ſays,
I'd have it blow for certain Days.——
My Friends, ſays he, this will not do ;
Who can give Rain and Dryneſs too ?
At preſent you cannot agree ;
We therefore muſt diſmiſs, I ſee.
'Gainſt the next Meeting make your Choice ;
Speak your Opinion with one Voice ;
Be of one Mind ; and then I ſhall
Give Weather that will pleaſe you all.

HISTORICAL OBSERVATIONS.

IMmediately after the creation, when the world was to be peopled by one man and woman, the ordinary age was 900 years and upwards. Immediately after the flood, when there was three perſons to ſtock the world, their age was cut ſhorter, and none of the patriarchs but Shem arrived at 500. In the ſecond century, we find none that reached 240. In the third, none but Terah that came to 200 ; the world at leaſt a part of it, by that time, being ſo well peopled, that they had built cities, and were cantoned out into diſtant nations. By degrees, as the number of people increaſed, their longevity dwindled, till it came down at length to 70 or 80 years : and there it ſtood, and has continued to ſtand, ever ſince the time of Moſes. Thus according to the multiplicity of the people, their longevity ſeems to dwindle away, by which means the world is neither over-ſtocked, nor kept too thin, but life and death ſeem to keep a pretty equal pace.

"I Give and I deviſe (old *Euclio* ſaid,
And ſigh'd) "My Lands and Tenements to *Ned*."
Your Money, Sir ? "My Money, Sir ! What, all !
"Why——if I muſt——(then wept) I give it *Paul*."
The Manor, Sir ? "The Manor ! Hold !" he cry'd,
"Not that——I cannot part with that"——and dy'd.

channels, and may probably never return entire to their old course. But what is worst of all, we have lost their confidence and friendship; we have ignorantly undermined the most solid foundation of our own power.

In order to observe the strictest impartiality, it is but just for us to inquire what we have gained by these taxes, as well as what we have lost. I am assured, that out of all the sums raised in America the last year but one, if the expences are deducted, which the natives would else have discharged themselves, the net revenue paid into the treasury to go in aid of the sinking fund, or to be employed in whatever public services parliament shall think fit, is *eighty-five pounds*. Eighty-five pounds, my Lords, is the whole equivalent we have received for all the hatred and mischief, and all the infinite losses this kingdom has suffered, during that year, in her disputes with North-America. Money that is earned so dearly as this, ought to be expended with great wisdom and economy. My Lords, were you to take up but one thousand pounds more from North-America, upon the same terms, the nation itself would be a bankrupt. But the most amazing and the most alarming circumstance is still behind. It is that our case is so incurable, that all this experience has made no impression upon us. And yet, my Lords, if you could keep these facts, which I have ventured to lay before you, for a few moments in your minds (supposing your right of taxation to be never so clear) yet I think you must necessarily perceive that it cannot be exercised in any manner that can be advantageous to ourselves or them. We have not always the wisdom to tax ourselves with propriety; and I am confident we could never tax a people, at that distance, without infinite blunders, and infinite oppression. And, to own the truth, my Lords, we are not honest enough to trust ourselves with the power of shifting our own burthens upon them. Allow me, therefore, to conclude, I think, unanswerably, that the inconvenience and distress we have felt in this change of our conduct, no less than the ease and tranquility we formerly found in the pursuit of it, will force us, if we have any sense left, to return to the good old path we trod in so long, and found it the way of pleasantness.

I desire to have it understood, that I am opposing no rights that our legislature may think proper to claim: I am only comparing two different methods of government. By your old rational & generous administration, by treating the Americans as your friends & fellow citizens, you made them the happiest of human kind; & at the same time drew from them by commerce more clear

profit

profit than Spain has drawn from all its mines; and their growing numbers were a daily-increasing addition to your strength. There was no room for improvement or alteration in so noble a system of policy as this. It was sanctified by time, by experience, by public utility. I will venture to use a bold language, my Lords; I will assert, that if we had uniformly adopted this equitable administration in all our distant provinces, as far as circumstances would admit, it would have placed this country, for ages, at the head of human affairs in every quarter of the world. My Lords, this is no visionary or chimerical doctrine. The idea of governing provinces and colonies by force, is visionary and chimerical. The experiment has often been tried, and it has never succeeded. It ends infallibly in the ruin of the one country or the other, or in the last degree of wretchedness.

If there is any truth, my Lords, in what I have said, and I most firmly believe it all to be true, let me recommend it to you to resume that generous and benevolent spirit in the discussion of our differences, which used to be the source of our union. We certainly did wrong in taxing them: When the stamp act was repealed, we did wrong in laying on other taxes, which tended only to keep alive a claim that was mischievous, impracticable, and useless. We acted contrary to our own principles of liberty, and to the generous sentiments of our sovereign, when we desired to have their judges dependent on the Crown for their stipends as well as their continuance. It was equally unwise to wish to make the governors independent of the people for their salaries. We ought to consider the governors, not as spies intrusted with the management of our interest, but as the servants of the people, recommended to them by us.

Our ears ought to be open to every complaint against the governors; but we ought not to suffer the governors to complain of the people. We have taken a different method, to which no small part of our difficulties are owing. Our ears have been open to the governors, and shut to the people. This must necessarily lead us to countenance the jobs of interested men, under the pretence of defending the rights of the crown. But the people are certainly the best judges whether they are well governed; and the crown can have no rights inconsistent with the happiness of the people.

Now, my Lords, we ought to do what I have suggested, and many things more, out of prudence and justice, to win their affection, and to do them public service. If we have a right to govern them, let us exert it for the true ends of government. But, my Lords, what we ought to do from motives of reason and

justice

juſtice, is much more than is ſufficient to bring them to a reaſonable accommodation. For thus, as I apprehend, ſtands the caſe. They petition for the repeal of an act of parliament, which they complain of as unjuſt and oppreſſive.

And there is not a man amongſt us, not the warmeſt friend of adminiſtration, who does not ſincerely wiſh that act had never been made. In fact, they only aſk for what we wiſh to be rid of. Under ſuch a diſpoſition of mind, one would imagine there could be no occaſion for fleets and armies to bring men to a good underſtanding. But, my Lords, our difficulty lies in the point of honor. We muſt not let down the dignity of the mother country; but preſerve her ſovereignty over all the parts of the Britiſh empire. This language has ſomething in it that ſounds pleaſant to the ears of Engliſhmen, but is otherwiſe of little weight. For ſure, my Lords, there are methods of making reaſonable conceſſions, and yet without injuring our dignity. Miniſters are generally fruitful in expedients to reconcile difficulties of this kind, to eſcape the embarraſſments of forms, the competitions of dignity and precedency; and to let claſhing rights ſleep, while they tranſact their own perſonal buſineſs. Now, my Lords, on this occaſion can they find no excuſe, no pretence, no invention, no happy turn of language, not one colourable argument for doing the greateſt ſervice they can ever render to their country? It muſt be ſomething more than incapacity that makes men barren of expedients at ſuch a ſeaſon as this. Do, but for once, remove this impracticable ſtateline ſs and dignity, and treat the matter with a little common ſenſe, and a little good humour, and our reconciliation would not be the work of an hour. But after all, my Lords, if there is any thing mortifying in undoing the errors of our miniſters, it is a mortification we ought to ſubmit to. If it was unjuſt to tax them, we ought to repeal it for their ſakes; if it was unwiſe to tax them, we ought to repeal it for our own. A matter ſo trivial in itſelf as the three penny duty upon tea, but which has given cauſe to ſo much national hatred and reproach, ought not to be ſuffered to ſubſiſt an unneceſſary day. Muſt the intereſt, the commerce, and the union of this country and her colonies, be all of them ſacrificed to ſave the credit of one imprudent meaſure of adminiſtration? I own I cannot comprehend that there is any dignity either in being in the wrong, or in perſiſting in it. I have known friendſhip preſerved, and affection gained, but I never knew dignity loſt, by the candid acknowledgment of an error. And, my Lords, let me appeal to your own experience of a few years backward (I will not mention particulars,

particulars, because I would pass no censures and revive no unpleasant reflections) but I think every candid minister must own, that administration has suffered in more instances than one, both in interest and credit, by not choosing to give up points, that could not be defended.

With regard to the people of Boston, I am free to own, that I neither approve of their riots nor their punishment. And yet if we inflict it as we ought, with a consciousness that we were ourselves the aggressors, that we gave the provocation, and that their disobedience is the fruit of our own imprudent and imperious conduct, I think the punishment cannot rise to any great degree of severity.

I own, my Lords, I have read the report of the Lords Committee of this house, with very different sentiments from those with which they were drawn up. It seems to be designed that we should consider their violent measures and speeches, as so many determined acts of opposition to the sovereignty of England, arising from the malignity of their own hearts. One would think the mother-country had been totally silent and passive in the progress of the whole affair. I, on the contrary, consider these violences as the natural effects of such measures as ours on the minds of freemen. And this is the most useful point of view in which government can consider them. In their situation, a wise man would expect to meet with the strongest marks of passion and imprudence, and be prepared to forgive them. The first and easiest thing to be done is to correct our own errors; and I am confident we should find it the most effectual method to correct theirs. At any rate let us put ourselves in the right; and then, if we must contend with North-America, we shall be unanimous at home, and the wise and the moderate there will be our friends. At present we force every North-American to be our enemy; and the wise and moderate at home, and those immense multitudes, which must soon begin to suffer by the madness of our rulers, will unite to oppose them. It is a strange idea we have taken up, to cure their resentments by increasing their provocations; to remove the effects of our own ill conduct, by multiplying the instances of it. But the spirit of blindness and infatuation is gone forth. We are hurrying wildly on without any fixed design, without any important object. We pursue a vain phantom of unlimited sovereignty, which was not made for man; and reject the solid advantages of a moderate, useful, and intelligible authority. That just God, whom we have all so deeply offended, can hardly inflict a severer national punishment, than by committing us

us to the natural consequences of our own conduct. Indeed, in my opinion, a blacker cloud never hung over this island.

To reason consistently with the principles of justice and national friendship, which I have endeavored to establish, or rather to revive what was established by our ancestors, as our wisest rule of conduct for the government of America; I must necessarily disapprove of the bill before us; for it contradicts every one of them. In our present situation every act of the legislature, even our acts of severity, ought to be so many steps towards the reconciliation we wish for. But to change the government of a people, without their consent, is the highest and most arbitrary act of sovereignty that one nation can exercise over another. The Romans hardly ever proceeded to this extremity even over a conquered nation, till its frequent revolts and insurrections had made them deem it incorrigible. The very idea of it implies a most abject and slavish dependency in the inferior state. Recollect that the Americans are men of like passions with ourselves, and think how deeply this treatment must affect them. They have the same veneration for their charters, that we have for our Magna Charta, and they ought in reason to have greater. They are the title-deeds to all their rights both public and private. What! my Lords, must these rights never acquire any legal assurance and stability? Can they derive no force from the peaceable possession of near two hundred years? And must the fundamental constitution of a powerful state be forever subject to as capricious alterations, as you think fit to make in the charters of a little mercantile company, or the corporation of a borough? This will undoubtedly furnish matter for a more pernicious debate than has yet been moved. Every other colony will make the case its own. They will complain that their rights can never be ascertained; that every thing belonging to them depends upon our arbitrary will; and may think it better to run any hazard than to submit to the violence of their mother-country, in a matter in which they can neither see moderation nor end.

But let us coolly inquire, What is the reason of this unheard of innovation? Is it to make them peaceable? My Lords, it will make them mad. Will they be better governed, if we introduce this change? Will they be more our friends? The least that such a measure can do, is to make them hate us. And, would to God, my Lords, we had governed ourselves with as much œconomy, integrity and prudence as they have done. Let them continue to enjoy the liberty our fathers gave them—Gave them, did I say? They are co-heirs of liberty with ourselves; and their

portion

portion of the inheritance has been much better looked after than our's. Suffer them to enjoy, a little longer, that ſhort period of public integrity and domeſtic happineſs, which ſeems to be the portion allotted by Providence to young riſing ſtates. Inſtead of hoping that their conſtitution may receive improvement from our ſkill in government, the moſt uſeful wiſh I can form in their favor is, that heaven may long preſerve them from our vices and our politics.

Let me add further, that to make any changes in their government, without their conſent, would be to tranſgreſs the wiſeſt rules of policy, and to wound our moſt important intereſts. As they increaſe in numbers, and in riches, our comparative ſtrength muſt leſſen. In another age, when our power has begun to loſe ſomething of its ſuperiority, we ſhould be happy if we could ſupport our authority by mutual goodwill and the habit of commanding; but chiefly by thoſe original eſtabliſhments, which time and public honor might have rendered inviolable. Our poſterity will then have reaſon to lament that they cannot avail themſelves of thoſe treaſures of public friendſhip and confidence which our fathers had wiſely hoarded up, and we are throwing away. 'Tis hard, 'tis cruel, beſides all our debts and taxes, and thoſe enormous expences which are multiplying upon us every year, to load our unhappy ſons with the hatred and curſes of North-America. Indeed, my Lords, we are treating poſterity very ſcurvily. We have mortgaged all the lands; we have cut down all the oaks; we are now trampling down the fences, rooting up the ſeedlings and ſamplers, and ruining all the reſources of another age. We ſhall ſend the next generation into the world, like the wretched heir of a worthleſs father, without money, credit or friends; with a ſtripped, incumbered, and perhaps untenanted eſtate.

Having ſpoken ſo largely againſt the principle of the bill, it is hardly neceſſary to enter into the merits of it: I ſhall only obſerve, that even if we had the conſent of the people to alter their government, it would be unwiſe to make ſuch alterations as theſe. To give the appointment of the governor and the council to the crown, and the diſpoſal of all places, even of the judges, and with a power of removing them, to the governor, is evidently calculated with a view to form a ſtrong party in our favor. This I know has been done in other colonies; but ſtill this is opening a ſource of perpetual diſcord, where it is our intereſt always to agree. If we mean any thing by this eſtabliſhment, it is to ſupport the governor and council againſt the people, i. e. to

quarrel with our friends, that we may please their servants.—This scheme of governing them by a party is not wisely imagined, it is much too premature, and, at all events, must turn to our disadvantage. If it fails, it will only make us contemptible; if it succeeds, it will make us odious. It is our interest to take very little part in their domestic administration of government, but purely to watch over them for their good. We never gained so much by North-America as when we let them govern themselves, and were content to trade with them and to protect them. One would think, my Lords, there was some statute law prohibiting us, under the severest penalties, to profit by experience.

My Lords, I have ventured to lay my thoughts before you, on the greatest national concern that ever came under your deliberation, with as much honesty as you will meet with from able men, and with a melancholy assurance, that not a word of it will be regarded. And yet, my Lords, with your permission, I will waste one short argument more on the same cause, one that I own I am fond of, and which contains in it what, I think, must affect every generous mind. My Lords, I look upon North-America as the only great nursery of freemen now left upon the face of the earth. We have seen the liberties of Poland and Sweden swept away in the course of one year, by treachery and usurpation. The three free towns in Germany are like so many dying sparks, that go out one after another; and which must all be soon extinguished under the destructive greatness of their neighbours. Holland is little more than a great trading company, with luxurious manners, and an exhausted revenue; with little strength and with less spirit. Switzerland alone is free and happy within the narrow inclosure of its rocks and vallies. As for the state of this country, my Lords, I can only refer myself to your own secret thoughts. I am disposed to think and hope the best of public liberty. Were I to describe her according to my own ideas at present, I should say that she has a sickly countenance, but I trust she has a strong constitution.

But whatever may be our future fate, the greatest glory that attends this country, a greater than any other nation ever acquired, is to have formed and nursed up to such a state of happiness those colonies whom we are now so eager to butcher. We ought to cherish them as the immortal monuments of our public justice and wisdom; as the heirs of our better days, of our old arts and manners, and of our expiring national virtues. What work of art, or power, or public utility has ever equalled the glory of having peopled a continent without guilt or bloodshed, with a multitude

titude of free and happy common-wealths; to have given them the beſt arts of life and government; and to have ſuffered them under the ſhelter of our authority, to acquire in peace the ſkill to uſe them. In compariſon of this, the policy of governing by influence, and even the pride of war and victory are diſhoneſt tricks, and poor contemptible pageantry.

We ſeem not to be ſenſible of the high and important truſt which Providence has committed to our charge. The moſt precious Remains of civil liberty, that the world can now boaſt of, are now lodged in our hands; and God forbid that we ſhould violate ſo ſacred a depoſite. By enſlaving your colonies, you not only ruin the peace, the commerce, and the fortunes of both countries; but you extinguiſh the faireſt hopes, ſhut up the laſt aſylum of mankind. I think, my Lords, without being weakly ſuperſtitious, that a good man may hope that heaven will take part againſt the execution of a plan which ſeems big, not only with miſchief, but impiety.

Let us be content with the ſpoils and the deſtruction of the eaſt. If your Lordſhips can ſee no impropriety in it, let the plunderer and the oppreſſor ſtill go free. But let not the love of liberty be the only crime you think worthy of puniſhment. I fear we ſhall ſoon make it a part of our national character, to ruin every thing that has the misfortune to depend upon us.

No nation has ever before contrived, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, without any war, or public calamities (unleſs unwiſe meaſures may be ſo called) to deſtroy ſuch ample reſources of commerce, wealth, and power, as of late were ours, and which, if they had been rightly improved, might have raiſed us to a ſtate of more honorable and more permanent greatneſs than the world has yet ſeen.

Let me remind the noble Lords in adminiſtration, that before the ſtamp-act, they had power ſufficient to anſwer all the juſt ends of government, and they were compleatly anſwered. If this is the power they want, though we have loſt much of it at preſent, a few kind words would recover it all.

But if the tendency of this bill is, as I own it appears to me, to acquire a power of governing them by influence and corruption; in the firſt place, my Lords, this is not true government, but a ſophiſticated kind, which counterfeits the appearance, but without the ſpirit or virtue of the true: And then, as it tends to debaſe their ſpirits, and corrupt their manners, to deſtroy all that is great and reſpectable in ſo conſiderable a part of the human ſpecies, and by degrees to gather them together with the reſt of the world, under the yoke of univerſal ſlavery; I think, for theſe reaſons, it is the duty of every wiſe man, of every honeſt man, and of every Engliſhman, by all lawful means, to oppoſe it.

COURTS in the NEW-ENGLAND Governments, with the Days for holding them in the Year 1775.

SUPERIOR COURTS in the Colony of *Connecticut*.

At *Hartford*, March 7, Sept. 5.
New-London, September 26.
New-Haven, Feb. 28, Aug. 29.
Windham, March 21, Sept. 19.
Norwich, March 28.
Fairfield, Feb. 21, Auguſt 22.
Litchfield, Feb. 14, Aug. 15.

INFERIOR COURTS in the Colony of *Connecticut*.

At *New-London*, June 13.
New-Haven, April 4, Nov. 14.
Windham, June 27, Dec. 12.
Norwich, November 28.
Hartford, April 4, Nov. 7.
Fairfield, April 18, Nov. 21.
Litchfield, Mar. 28, Sept. 26.

SUPERIOR COURTS in the Colony of *Rhode Iſland*.

At *Newport*, March 6, Sept. 4.
Providence, Mar. 20, Sept. 18.
South Kingſton, April 3, Oct. 2.
Briſtol, April 10, October 9.
E. Greenwich, Apr. 24, Oct. 16.

INFERIOR COURTS.

At *Newport*, May 22, Nov. 20.
Providence, June 19, Dec. 18.
S. Kingſton, Feb. 20, Aug. 14.
Briſtol, January 2, July 3.
E. Greenwich, Jan. 16, July 17.

SUPERIOR COURTS in the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

At *Boſton*, March 14, Aug. 22.
Salem, November 7.
Ipſwich, June 20.
Cambridge, October 24.
Charleſtown, April 11.
Springfield, September 26.
Worceſter, September 19.
Plymouth, May 16.
Barnſtable, May 10.
Taunton, October 10.
York, July 4.
Falmouth, June 27.

INFERIOR COURTS.

At *Boſton*, January 3, April 18, July 11, October 3.
York, Jan. 3, April 11, July 11.
Salem, July 11, December 26.
Ipſwich, March 28.
Newbury, September 26.
Cambridge, May 16.
Charleſtown, Mar. 21, Nov. 28.
Concord, September 12.
Springfield, May 6, Auguſt 22.
Northampton, Feb. 14, Nov. 14.
Worceſter, January 3, May 9.
Plymouth, April 11, July 4, October 3, December 12.
Barnſtable, April 4, July 27, September 26, December 5.
Taunton, March 7, June 13, Sept. 12, Dec. 19.
Biddeford, October 10.
Edgarton, March 7.
Tiſbury, October 24.
Nantucket, March 28, Oct. 3
G. Barrington, Apr. 25, Sept. 5.
Pittsfield, March 7, Dec. 5.
Falmouth, March 28, July 25
Pownalboro', June 1, Sept. 26

SUPERIOR COURTS in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*.

At *Portſmouth*, March 7.
Charleſtown, April 11.
Dover, May 30.
Plymouth, June 13.

INFERIOR COURTS.

At *Portſmouth*, Feb. 2, Nov. 2.
Durham, April 13.
Haverhill, April 20, Oct. 19.
Dover, July 13, October 12.
Plymouth, July 20,

The Lyons *Merchant, and his two Daughters: Being an inſtructive Leſſon to Parents and Children.*

AN eminent trader at *Lyons*, who had acquired an eaſy fortune, had two handſome daughters whom he married to his liking, and divided between them all he had, upon an agreement, that he ſhould paſs the ſummer with the one and the winter with the other. Before the end of the firſt year he found ſufficient ground to conclude, that he was not a very acceptable gueſt to either; of which however he took no notice, but hired a handſome lodging, in which he reſided a few weeks. He then applied himſelf to a friend, and told him the truth of the matter, deſired him to give him 200 livres, and to lend him fifty thouſand in ready money for a few hours. His friend very readily complied with his requeſt. The next day the old man made a grand entertainment, to which his daughters and their huſbands were invited. Juſt as the dinner was over, his friend came in a great hurry, told him of an unexpected demand upon him, and deſired to know if he could lend 30,000 livres. The old man told him, without any emotion, that twice as much was at his ſervice, if he had wanted it; and going into the next room, brought him the money. After this he was not ſuffered to ſtay any longer in his lodging; his daughters were jealous if he remained but a day more in one houſe than in the other; and after three or four years ſpent in this manner, he died; when upon examining his cabinet, inſtead of riches, there was found a note, in which were theſe words, "*He who has ſuffered by his virtue, has a right to avail himſelf of thoſe by whom he has ſuffered; and a father ought never to be ſo fond of his children, as to forget what is due to himſelf.*"

HOrſes (thou ſayſt) and Aſſes, Men may try,
And ring ſuſpected Veſſels e'er they buy;
But Wives, a random Choice, untry'd they take.
They dream in Courtſhip, but in Wedlock wake:
Then, nor till then, the Veil's remov'd away,
And all the *Woman* glares in open Day.

The Wife of Bath, *who was engaged to a fifth Huſband before her fourth Huſband's Death.*

—It pleas'd the Lord to take my ſpouſe at laſt,
I tore my gown, I ſoil'd my locks with duſt,
And beat my breaſts, as wretched widows——muſt,
Before my face, my handkerchief I ſpread,
To hide the floods of tears I did——not ſhed.

Distance of the principal Towns on the Continent from NEW-LONDON, with the most noted Houses of Entertainment on the Roads.

Middle Road to Boston

Williams,	———	5	5
Haughton,	———	2	7
Leffingwell,	Norwich	7	14
Burnham,	Newent	7	21
Eaton,	Plainfield	8	29
Durance,	Voluntown	4	33
———,	Coventry	4	37
Taylor,	Scituate	4	41
Angel,	———	6	47
Fiske,	Johnson	4	51
Olney,	Providence	8	59
Dagget,	Attleboro'	9	68
Maxcey,	———	4	72
Mann,	Wrentham	5	77
Harris,	Walpole	6	83
Robbins,	———	2	85
Dean,	Dedham	7	92
Ames or Gay,	———	2	94
Greenleaf,	BOSTON	11	105

Road to Boston by Worcester.

Williams,	———	5	5
Houghton,	———	2	7
Leffingwell,	Norwich	7	14
Burnham,	Newent	7	21
Backus,	Canterbury	5	26
Cleveland,	———	3	29
Abbot,	Brooklin	4	33
Grosvenor,	Pomfret	7	40
Clark,	Woodstock	4	44
Carter,	Dudley	8	52
Bellows,	Oxford	6	58
Cutler,	———	1	59
Stearns,	Worcester	11	70
Furnas,	Shrewsbury	5	75
Martin,	Northboro'	6	81
Williams,	Marlboro'	5	86
Bryant,	Sudbury	12	98
Smith,	Weston	4	102
Saltmarsh,	Watertown	6	108
Greenleaf,	BOSTON	9	117

Road to Quebec, through Providence and Boston.

Greenleaf,	Boston,	105	105
Jones,	Medford	5	110
Porter,	Malden	2	112
Martin,	Lynn	4	116
Jones,	Danvers	5	121
Goodhue	Salem	3	124
Waters,	Beverly	1	125
Porter,	Wenham	6	131
Tredwell,	Ipswich	6	137
Payson,	Rowley	3	140
Pierce,	Newbury	7	147
Davenport,	Newbury P.	1	148
Knowlton,	Seabrook	5	153
Davidson,	Hampton Falls	3	156
Lovet,	Hampton	2	158
Lovet,	Northill	3	161
Clark,	Greenland	4	165
Stavers,	Portsmouth	5	170
Ingraham,	Old York	9	179
Clark,	———	4	183
Wing,	Wells	6	189
Littlefield,	———	3	192
Jefferds,	———	4	196
Kimbal,	Kenebunk	5	201
Paterson,	Arundel	2	203
Ladd,	Saco	6	209
Milliken,	Scarborough	7	216
Marsh,	———	4	220
Skillings,	Falmouth	3	223
Toms,	———	3	226
Buckham,	New-Casco	7	233
Loring,	N. Yarmouth	6	239
Mitchel,	———	2	241
Coffin,	Woods	6	247
Ross,	Brunswick	10	257
Thomson,	———	4	261
Springer,	Georgetown	8	269
Harden's-Ferry,	Woolwich	1	270
Read,	———	4	274

Lovejoy,	Pownalboro'	6	280
Goodwin,	Court-houſe	2	282
Smith,	Cobeſeconte	8	290
Fort Weſtern,		6	296
Fort Halifax,		18	314
Norridgewalk,		27	341
Great Carrying-place		30	371
QUEBEC,			

Road to NEWPORT.

Belton,	Groton	5	5
Ruſſel,	Stonington	7	12
Thomſon,	Weſterly	7	19
Blewin,	——	2	21
Champlin,	Charleſtown	6	27
Hawkins,	S. Kingſton	10	37
Caſe,	Tower-Hill	4	41
Martin,	Narraganſet Ferry	4	45
Ferry & Conanicut Iſland		4	49
Nichols,	Newport	4	53

Road to NEW-HAVEN *and* NEW-YORK.

Durfee,	Rope-Ferry	5	5
Anderſon,	Lyme	8	13
Parſons,	——	2	15
Whittleſy,	Say Brook Ferry	1	16
Shipman,	Say-Brook	4	20
Stannard, Leigh,	——	5	25
Sheather,	Killingworth	4	29
Ward, Stone,	Guilford	9	38
Baldwin,	Branford	10	48
Lyman, Beacher, Bears,	New-Haven	9	57
Laws,	Milford	6	63
Olcott,	Stratford	8	71
Taylor,	Fairfield	7	78
Ketchum,	Norwalk	12	90
Fitch,	Stamford	10	100
Marvel,	Rye	10	110
Sutton,	Merineck	7	117
Bailey,	New-Rochel	3	120
Butler,	East-Cheſter	4	124
Stout,	NEW-YORK	21	145

Another Road to BOSTON.

Groſvenor,	Pomfret	40	40
Convers,	Thomſon	6	46
Jacobs,	——	5	51
Parker,	Killingly	5	56
Hill,	Douglas	3	59
Wood,	Uxbridge	4	63
Keith,	Mendon	6	69
Amadon,	——	1	70
Hill,	Holiſton	7	77
Clark,	Medway	3	80
Clark,	Medfield	6	86
Ellis,	Dedham	6	92
Ames,	——	3	95
Greenleaf,	BOSTON	11	106

Poſt Road to HARTFORD, *by* MIDDLETOWN.

Wheeler,	——	2	2
Allen,	——	6	8
Gardner,	Colcheſter	5	13
Worthington,	——	4	17
Wright, Tainter,	——	3	20
Day,	——	3	23
Cornwel,	Chatham	6	29
Taylor,	——	3	32
Buſh,	——	5	37
Bigelow, Fenno,	Middletown	1	38
Chauncy,	Upper-houſes	2	40
Pomroy,	Rocky-Hill	6	46
Wright, Stillman,	Wethersfield	3	49
Butler, Bull,	HARTFORD	4	53

ECLIPSES for the Year 1775.

There will be four Eclipses this Year 1775, in the following Order.

I. The first will be of the Moon, February 13th, at 10h. 13m. 51sec. in the Forenoon, invisible.

II. The second will be of the Sun, March 1st, at 4h. 45m. 30 sec. Afternoon invisible to the Inhabitants of North-America; but in South-America will be visible almost total.—The Moon's Lat. at the ap. conj. 40m. 2"—The Semi diameter of the Penumbra 32. 44.

III. The third will be of the Moon, August 11th, visible. Calculated as follows,

Beginning,		1h.	1m.	30s.	Diggits Eclipsed,	10h.	15m. 40s
Middle,		2	23	10	Moon's place Mid. ♌	18	20 10
End,		3	44	00	Moon's place Slip. ♌	17	1 49
Duration,		2	36	20	Time of ecliptic oppo.	2	24 32

Apparent Time in the Morning.

Explanation of the Figure.——The large Circle is the Earth's Shadow—The Moon at the Right Hand, represents the Moon eclipsed one Digit—That in the Middle, represents the Moon at the Middle of the Eclipse—That on the Left Hand, represents the Moon when it wants one Digit of finishing it's Eclipse.

IV. The fourth is of the Sun, August 26th, at 17 Minutes past Midnight, consequently invisible to us.